1846MNRAS...7...91R

field of view." On the 14th, "both objects had increased about three minutes in right ascension since the night before."

"At the time of the first discovery of their binary character, No. 2 was by estimation judged to be ⅛ the magnitude, and ¼ the intensity of its companion. From that time No. 2 increased rapidly both in magnitude and brilliancy, exhibiting, under the full moon of Feb. 11, a sharp diamond-like point of light near its centre; which at moments seemed to flash and with much brilliancy."

"On Feb. 16th, as I turned the telescope upon the comets in the early twilight of the evening, I was surprised to find No. 2 coming into the field with almost a blaze of whitish light (its colour had been uniformly reddish), while Biela was barely visible. No. 2 was estimated to be equal to Biela as to magnitude, but to have one-third more intensity.

"The next evening was cloudy; and yesterday being clear, I hastened up early to test their relative magnitudes and brilliancy again in early twilight. The contrast was so striking as to call forth an exclamation that Biela surpassed his companion, both in magnitude and intensity; by estimation it exceeded at least twofold, both in the quantity and intensity of its light. Biela was brighter than it had ever appeared before, giving light enough to shew the wire of the micrometer across its nucleus; while No. 2 had assumed its former muddy appearance, excepting that no bright point of concentrated light could be seen in its nucleus, notwithstanding the moon was absent, and atmospherical conditions favourable.

"No. 2 appears to have thrown a light arch of cometary matter from its head over to that of the other; and their tails stretching off below in the field, and nearly in a parallel direction, gives these two objects the singular and beautiful appearance of an arched way in the heavens, through which the stars are sometimes seen to pass."

Brorsen's Comet.

Observations.

Hamburg. (M. Rumker.)

	Hamburg M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1846 March 27	11 25 37·4	355 7 57·4	+60 46 41·7
29	12 33 10·5	351 13 42·9	63 25 19·0
30	11 30 48·2	349 10 50·0	64 35 32·6
April 1	10 23 49·8	344 27 10·5	+66 50 49·7

De Vico's Fourth Comet.

Observations.

	Hamburg M.T.	R.A.	Dec.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
1846 March 27	8 8 1·3	9 58 42·9	+39 14 20·2
30	8 52 20·7	8 58 0·8	41 52 4·0
31	8 17 0·3	8 38 14·3	42 41 8·7
April 16	9 37 57	1 57 49·4	54 51 21·6
18	9 28 3	0 54 10·8	+56 16 5·1

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1846MNRAS...7...92B

On April 18, at 10^{h} 26^{m} mean time, the comet passed over a star, of which the apparent place is,

R.A. = $0^{h}\ 3^{m}\ 28^{s}\cdot92$ Dec. + $56^{\circ}\ 17'\ 45''\cdot5$.

CAMBRIDGE, *United States*. (W. C. Bond, Esq.)

Long. 4^{h} 44^{m} 32^{s} West of Greenwich.

Date.	Cambridge M.T.	Comet's R.A.	Comet's Dec.	Star of Comparison. R.A.	Star of Comparison. N. Dec.	No. of Comp.	
1846.	h m s	h m s	° ′ ″	h m s	° ′ ″		
Feb. 26	8 11 44	1 0 25·7	+ 3 19 17	0 57 45·04	3 22 26·1	2	B.Z. 36.
Mar. 1	7 35 35	1 0 32·6	8 8 35	0 58 40·18	8 2 22·0	3	H.C. p. 128.
2	7 30 6	1 0 26·1	9 42 34	1 3 24·92	9 28 14·3	3	B.A.C. 351.
3	7 17 51	1 0 16·6	11 13 36	1 1 10·55	11 12 24·8	3	B.Z. 124.
4	7 42 56	1 0 1·7	12 46 5	0 58 29·95	13 3 41·0	3	— 124.
5	8 35 54	0 59 41·6	14 17*	0 56 58·06	14 7 0·0	1	B.A.C. 305.
6	8 12 46	0 59 18·3	15 43 23	1 5 57·20	15 18 58·5	3	— 370.
9	7 8 49	0 57 47·7	19 48 46	0 59 42·10	19 55 7·2	3	— 322.
10	7 27 39	0 57 9·0	21 8 56	0 59 52·02	21 9 17·9	3	B.Z. 200.
11	7 43 6	0 56 27·3	22 27 31	0 48 59·75	22 37 46·3	2	B.A.C. 364.
12	7 26 45	0 55 42·6	23 41 42	0 50 12·40	23 41 20·4	3	B.Z. 331.
17	7 38 10	0 51 14·3	29 33 41	0 49 38·43	29 29 6·2	2	H.C. p. 307.
18	8 22 12	0 50 11·7	30 41 1	0 54 23·60	30 58 36·0	1	B.Z. 390.
	……	……	……	0 55 40·29	30 40 27·0	1	— 390.
21	7 30 16	0 46 57·4	33 45 28	0 48 45·67	34 1 38·1	1	H.C. p. 20.
	……	……	……	0 49 28·77	34 9 19·1	1	— —
* 31	7 50 45	0 34 15·2	+42 51 32	0 33 56·57	43 5 35·1	4	B.Z. 443.

The observed differences of right ascension and declination were applied to the right ascension and declination of the star referred to the mean equinox of Jan. 1, 1846.

The comet was first seen in America by the son of the director, G. P. Bond, Esq. on Feb. 26.

The instrument employed is a 42-inch refractor, of 2¾ aperture, by Troughton and Simms, mounted equatorially with an annular micrometer and power of 40. The comet has at no time been visible to the naked eye. When near its perihelion, it exhibited a rapid condensation of light toward the centre, but no definite nucleus. About the same time, a faint tail was perceptible, streaming off a degree or two, and diverging in a direction opposite to that of the sun: the tail was seen on two nights only.

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* The declination on the 5th was not accurately determined; the observation of March 31 was made with a refractor of 4¼ inches' aperture.

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